## CALIFORNIA.

The North Star, Capt. Jones, arrived on Thursday meraing at 3 o'clock from Aspinwall, having left that pert at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst., bringing the passengers of the Uncle Sam, which seached Panama at 7 o'clock on the same morning The down trip of the North Star was accomplished in three days less time than the Star of the West, which left this port on the same day. The latter wessel left Aspinwall 22 hours in advance of the North Star.

PURSER'S REPORT.

The steamship North Star left New-York July 20, and reached Aspinwall on the 28th, three days and six bours in advance of the Star of the West. There has been great excitement for some time, owing to the reported discovery of rich Indian graves or " huacas" Chiriqui, which is now dying out. The English are making great exertions to free the steamer Paramatta, new lying on the reef sixty miles from St. Thomas. They have thrown overboard almost the entire cargo. and a number of divers are engaged in blowing up the coral rock around and about her. The North Star eft Aspinwall on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 3:30 p. m.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent. San Francisco, July 15, 1859.

The political campaign has fairly commenced in California. Stanford, Currey and Latham, the nominees for Governor, Baker, McKibben, Booker, Scott and Burch, pominees for Congress, Senstor Broderick, and Weller, our present Governor, have all taken the stump, and four of them have aspeunced that they will each make a speech for every day from now until the election on the 5th September. Broderick's speeches have attracted considerable attention on account of the bitterness of his language in referring to the Administration, but I find nothing in them worthy of quoting in a general news letter.

The Republican speakers say in their speeches that as a matter of law Congress has the power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, but that, as a matter of policy, the Republican party is willing to adopt the principle of Popular Sovereignty, in full confidence that whenever the people are permitted to express themselves freely, they will prefer free-dom and free labor and white settlers to Slavery, slave labor and pegroes.

Mr. John Hudson of this city, and formerly of New York, claims to have made an important sur-gical invention whereby a person with his knee-cap broken transversely may be enabled to walk about and attend to business, with little inconven-ience, and with a certainty that the fracture will heal and the joint be as good as ever; whereas, der the practice now prescribed by our standard books the patient has to lie continually on his back in bed for three or four months, with a probability of having a stiff leg for life. Mr. Hudson broke one of his knee-caps ten days ago, and he is now walking about, to the great astonishment of the surgeons, who express themselves very favorably in regard to the invention

An examination of that part of the State Prison whence a number of convicts broke out not long since, has shown that when the prisoners were building the cells they laid the stone with special regard to the best plan of breaking through ralls, and buried in the mortar numerous drills. bare, cold chisels, &c. Such discoveries show admirably the interests of the State are man-

aged over there.

The total amount of the losses by the late fire in Rough and Ready, Nevada County, is estimated at \$75,000. The principal losers are: H. W. Wood, \$12,000; S. M. Gilham, \$3,000; George Geptart. \$4,000; E. Goodman, \$4,000; J. H. Heilshorn, \$3,500; Freemason's Hall, \$5,000.

A fire occurred in the northern part of Crescent City on the 9th inst. Loss \$30,000.

A Mr. John Gillan shot a Chinaman for fun a days since, near San Andres. The wound is

thought to be mortal. Gillan is in jail. Grand Jury of Klamath County have remested the Indian Superintendent to station some troops near the mouth of Trinity, to protect white men from the "neferious depredations" of the In dians. The Northern Californian, published at Union, Humboldt County, gives the following artiele side by side with the memorial of the Klamath

Grand Jury:

"A few days ago, a young man in Klamath County offered violence to a young squaw. An Indian attempted to interfere. The young man shot him dead. The gallant youth was afterward arrested; but, as we understand, no evidence can be brought against him but that of the squaw, which the law declares inadmissible. Here the matter may rest—for a while. A week or two elapses, and an innocent man drops in the trail, shot from an Indian ambuscade. The citizens are indignant, and parties scour the country, breathing are indignant, and parties scour the country, breathing vengeance on the murderers, forgetting that the retribution denied by the white men is thus wrought by a savage retaliation, at once blind, certain, and un-

"Klamath, through her Grand Jury, has found that her citizens have been murdered by savages, and ask-the protection of a military force. Many of such mur-ders are unprovoked, but if any occur under the above supposititious circumstance, the matter becames grave supposititious circumstance, the matter becomes grave and serious.

"Of course, we never do wrong. But just let us

suppose that some of our Indian disturbances may have originated thus. Just let us imagine that a Diger has the same nice principles of honor that a member of Congress has, or a Jury declares that he should posses. Let us consider that they have the right to defend the chastisy of wife or daughter; that they may demand 'an eye for an eye, tooth for tooth, or even life for life. Why then, in the name of justice, teach them that eivilization carries with it something stronger than simple just and might." There are rumors of the discovery of rich gold

diggings in Washo Valley, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. It is also rumored that a rich silver mine has been discovered there. The disof a tin mine in Los Angeles County is

The newspapers say that glass-works are to be established in this city.

Michael Delan and Wm. Rankin, two men em-

ployed in the Appraiser's store in this city, have been detected in stealing valuable goods stored there, and have been arrested.

bull figat" took place at the Mission Dolores, n the southern part of this city, on the 13th inst. Three bulls were brought into the ring successively. One horse was killed, but the bulls and bull-fighters suffered little damage. The proprietor of the affair has been arrested for cruelty to

Those counties are all north of the Calapooyah Mountains, the southern boundary of the mette Valley, and rumor says that Stout has 850 majority south of the Calapoeyah. In any case, the Democrats cannot brag much of the result; last year they had 1,600 majority. They assert, how-ever, that Stout was personally very unpopular, and belonged to an unpopular faction of his party. Of course they must hunt up some excuse to account

The water in the Columbia and Willamette has commenced to fall. A schooner has been towed up over Priest's Rapids, and is to navigate the Columbia River

above that point. A company of United States troops have arrived in the Colvi le country, and intend to establish a military post about eight miles from the Hudson's

Bay post.
It is rumored that the Snake Indians intend to attack Capt. Wallen's expedition, which is to search out a new road to Salt Lake. This rumor does not appear to have any perceptible foundation.

It does not specify any particulars, and, therefore, is, I think, unworthy of credit. If true, it would

be a pretty serious matter.

The wheat crop in Oregon will be very short this year. Flour and potatoes from California are now being imported there.

Gen. Harney has gone round to Puget Sound in the steamer Massachusetts. A steamer is to be sent from Victoria to navigate the Chekalis River, which empties into Gray's

Harbor, in Washington Territory.

We have dates from Victoria to the 9th inst.

The Fourth of July was observed as a holiday by nearly the whole population. The police for.

bade the firing of fire-crackers, and one boy who violated the order was arrested and fined 75 cents. The 28th of June, the appreciary of Victoria's

coronation, was celebrated by the firing of guns by the British men-of-war in the harbor. The Victoria Gazette says \$125,225 were sent by

June last.

"A prospecting party, consisting of A. D. Brown, Henry Brown, Nicholas Bailey, Thomas Emery, C. Hanson, Alonzo Newell, Henry McNeill, — King. C. L. Denman, and Capt. Torrens, accompanied by some Indians, left Victoria in three large cances, on the 23d ult. for Queen Charlotte's Island, to hunt for gold. The Gazette says:

"The Indians who accompany the party have given them every assarance of friendship and protection, and, as an additional please for their good faith, leave their wives and families here as hostages. The chiefs say that the small number of which the party conder is a sufficient protection, as the Indians at Queen Charlotte will feel no fears of it being an invasion of fill-busters, but rather regard it as a small party who are paying them a friendly vista." June last.

"Another party was organized with the same desti-Gov. Douglas has repealed the tax of \$1 on

every passenger entering and leaving Fraser River.
The Victoria papers publish favorable rumors from the mines again.

A number of men are employed on the Lillooet-

Harrison trail to make a wagon road of it.
We have dates from Honolulu to June 18. The papers are discussing the French treats again. The Advertiser (Opposition) publishes a long jeremiad

Adjectiser (Opposition) publishes a long jeremiad over it, beginning as follows:

"At length the Ministers begin to see and confess the faults and ambiguity of the French treaty. Their eyes begin to open and discern a dark cloud rising slowly and threatening to empall the fair escutcheon of Hawsii. In the last Polynesian we have an article, evidenly emanating from one of His Majesty's Ministers, in which the writer 'kicks at the pricks' which now begin to appear in the treaty. But it is of no use. The Ministers knew what it was before it was ratified just as well as now. They advocated it, aye, they fought for it like tigers over their death-struggling victim, and vowed it the only hope of this nation. The louder we sounded the toosin of alarm, the longer were their speeches in its favor, and the bolder their panegyrics."

The Alta of this city says the treaty must lead to the sergure or annexation of the islands by France; but I do not see any such woeful end for the affair. The natives have commenced to raise tobacco

extensively.

The coffee plantations have been severely injured by worms and bugs.

The following remarks, from The Honolulu Adcertiser, on the pulu (pronounced pooloo), extensively used for filling mattresses and cushions in California, may interest many of your readers:

"The amounts of pulu shipped from Honolalu from

1851 to 1858 were as follows: | 1851 to 1656 Were as follows: Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. 82.556 | 1852 | 27.000 | 1855 (4,120 bales) est. 247,740 | 1855 (3,120 bales) est. 247,740 | 1855 (3,120 bales) est. 200,569 | 1854 (3,187 bales) est. 313,220 |

"Thus the pult trade has been steadily growing from 2,479 lbs. in 1851, to its present state of about 300,000 lbs. per annum. It is exported principally to San Francisco, but not confined whelly to this port, some being sent to Australia, Vancouver's Island, and other Few of our readers, although they hear it fre-

Few of our respers, among they near 12 frequently spoken of, know how points produced. It grows on the fern, a species of the same plant that is found in the United States. This plant it is not a tree) grows on all the high lands, commencing at an elevation of about one thousand feet, and extending up to about four thousand in hight and in size frequently attains to about fifteen feet in hight. Though found more or less on the five principal is land; the rade in attains to about fifteen feet in bight. Inough found more or less on the five principal islands, the rade in it is confined chiefly to the districts of Hüo, Hamanka and Puna, on Hawaii. The puln is produced around the stalk, where the leaf or stem shoots out from the stock of the fern, and only a small quantity is found on each plant, perhaps amounting in weight to two or three ounces. It takes about four years for a plant to produce this amount.

"The number of persons engaged in pulu gathering varies much; including men, wo nen and children, probably from two to three thousand are now dependent on it for a livelihood, receiving generally from five to six certs per pound on delivery. The labor of gathering pulu is very tedious and slow. The facilities for drying, packing and shipoling pulu are improving every ering pain is very testions and slow. The racibities for drying, packing and shipping pain are improving every year, and the article now shipped away is generally in a dry state, and closely pressed in wood bales. The trade in it has become reduced to system, and will probably continue, though there can be no great in-crease in the amount annually exported.

RESCUE OF A BURIED MINER. - Correspondence from Lancha Plana, Amader County, dated June 27, to The San Joaquin Republican, describes the follow ing exciting scene:

"One of those excitements incident to a mining CREP has just transpired. Soon after 2 o'clock this after con, word was passed that a 'cave had taken 'place in a tunnel, and a man was shut in. 'The warm, sympathetic hearts of the miners were toucked and they gathered in crowds to aid in the possible res-cue. But, was the man dead or alive? If not crushed cue. But, was the man dead or slive! If not crushed he must soon suffocate! Signals were made by tap he must soon sufficiate! Signals were made by tap ping upon the rocks with a pick, and they were answered. Then commenced the work of resone in

good earnest.
" First, lumber was procured to held back the superincumbent earth, which was constantly dropping; then a long from tube, with an augur-bit attached to one vey air to him. Some thirty feet of the tunnel was filled with loose sand and gravel, and the tube was too short to reach. It is hazardous work to labor in a falling drift. The earth overhead often continues to peel off, sometimes in large masses, until an immense dome is arched off several feet in hight. The miners also were apprehensive that, if they commenced to move the fallen drift, they might be interrupted by

further slices.
"To make sure, another set of hands commenced a side-drift, to run at right angles through the solid earth. An exciting race began, simulated by the double ambition of being first in, and first to rescue a fellow mortal from impending death. Determined hearts gave vigor to strong arms, and the drifters worked with unparalleled energy. But one could use the pick at a time; and, recking with sweat and ex-hausted, he fell back in turn, to give place to his fel-low. Six feet per day is the usual task, but here they performed that amount of work in an hour. Signals were occasionally exchanged with the buried man. He was still alive, and they worked on with rene wed energy. After five mortal hours, he was reached—alive, safe and sound! Word was passed to the crowd and the welkin rang with cheecful and exultant. "Dutch Ned" was a popular character, and the hearts which had been kept tense with alternate fears and hopes, found vent, some in tears, and some in other extravagant demonstrations.

Ned states that the cave commenced some thirty et from the spot where he was at work, and left space but six by twelve feet. There was walk e tunnel, and some danger from drowning. threw up a broad bed of gravel, upon which he lay down. The vitality of the air hearmer rapidly ex-hausted, and he was also in danger of sufficiation; a upor came over him, and he fell asieep. The buried an was aroused by the signals before mentioned and ope successed the despair which had settled upon im. Just then his candle, which had been burning mly, went out. He was afraid, he said, it would make the oxyger of the air, but as long as he lived a wished for light. He felt great relief when the be had penetrated, and fresh air was introduced. Another fear came over him just as they were break ing through, for the earth commenced falling again and he yet might be buried forever, when escap seemed so near! But the drifters persevered, an both lines broke through almost simultaneously. He

RICH SILVER MINES ON THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIZERS NEVADAS. - J. F. Stone, formerly of Al-pha in this county, now a resident of Trackee Mexi-ows, has just arrived from the other side of the mounows, has just arrived from the other side of the mountains, and reports the discovery of a vein of ore of extraordinary richness at the head of \$12 Mile Canon, about ten miles from the Truckee Meadows, between the sink of the Humboldt and Carson Valley. The vein is four feet in thickness, and has already been traced a distance of six miles, and prospected three miles and a half. The ore is decomposed and easily worked. An assay of the ore by J. J. Out of the city gives a result warranting \$810 to the tun worked in an ordinary mill, leaving \$130 in the tailings to be collected by other processes. The metal obtained is comy other processes. The metal obtained is com-one-third silver and \$12 40 gold per ounce. There is a large quantity of antimony also collected, beside about \$40 in copper to the tun. The ore is like that from which silver is sometimes obtained and not like decomposed quartz, though assuming more the appearance of the latter after being crushed and

It is supposed to be the same vein on which Peter
Lassen was at work when murdered by the Indians.
The vein runs northwardly, and from a high ridge the
compass points along the direction of the vein to about
the place of this rich discovery. The discovery was
made by a man working in Six Mile Cañon, who found
as he worked up his claims the richer they became, till
he struck upon the vein, when with a small and very
muddy head of water, he took out in half a day, three
hundred dollars with two hands. The vein is, no doubt,
an exceedingly rich one, and will create quite an excitement in that region of country. Stone has Endly

formished us with a quantity of the ore in which the

fornished us with a quantity or the content of quite such mineral is quite visible.

The rews of the discovery has created quite an excitement in our hitherto quiet burg. Three men left for the diggings on Wednesday night. Several other parties were making up yesterday to leave also. J. R. McConnell and Theodore Müler have sent a man to see and report on the reputed discovery. We also learn that Judge Walsh of Grase Valley, as old and experienced quartz miner, left on Wednesday for the other side of the mountains. Keep cool, gentlemen.

[Nevada Journal, July 1. express from that place to San Francisco during

ESCAPE OF TES STATE PRISONERS.—The following details of the escape of ten State prisoners from the schooner William Hicks, in this city, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, have been given us by 50 eye witness. It seems that the schooner, which belongs to the prison, left San Quentin on Tuursday night list at 10 o clock, loaded with bricks, to be delivered on board the bark Gold Hunter, lying at Market afterst on board the bark Gold Hunter, lying at Market effect wharf. The William Hicks was commanded by Capt. Alken, the guard's name being Barry, and manned by Atken, the guard's name being Barry, and manned by fearteen convicts. The vessel arrived in this city on Friday, the day following, and moored alongside the Gold Hunter. After dinner, which was a sout 12 o'clock m., a prisoner named Wm. Winter—the same who was convicted in this city for breaking jul, and sentenced to one year in the State Prison—noticing that the guard had retired from his place on the wharf, stepped ashore, and ran. He was pursued by Capt. Alken, but succeeded in effecting his escape.

That evening, after the day's work had been concluded the remaining prisoners were sent below, the

cluded the remaining prisoners were sent below, the barches hauled over, the batch bar fastened down-ward, secured with a padlock. Last night between ward, secured with a padlock. Last night between 8 and 9 o'clock, a thumping was heard against the padlock, which soon gave way, and the prisoners were released by a man who had opened the hatch when ten of them seized the opportunity to escape, the other four refusing to go. The captain and guard must have been absent at the time of the occurrence. The pillow soon obtained information of the facts and instituted a search, but thus far without success. It is thought that the escaped convicts took possession of a boat and left for other parts. The names of those who were on board were as follows: Aiken, captain: Barry, guard: James Carter, a United States prisoner, mater H. Beecher, Charles Smith, Revnolds, Patterson H. Beecher, Charles Smith, Reynolds, Patterson (cook), Harwood, Miller, Scanlan, Smith, Mose, two Spair and Kulleam Winters. All but the caprain, Alken, and and William Winters. All but the captain, Alken, and the guard, Barry, were convicts. Mr. Barry, the guard, has always been regarded as one of the most reliable and faithful of those employed at the pr son. He had left the boat, we understand, for a few minutes, to get something to eat, and in his absence the escape took place. [San Francisco Herald, 20th ult.]

THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM CONDEMNED IN SANTA CLARA.-The last Grand Jury of Santa Clara County thus denounced the system under which they were impanneled:

"The question of the utility of the 'Grand Jury' in our system of jurisprudence has been discuss statesmen and juriste both in England and Amer a long time past. The attention of the people of this State was called to its uselessness by the present chief magistrate of this State in his last annual message, and m our own observation and experience of it from our own observation and expensive workings, and its inefficiency as a nears of protecting the innocent and punishing the guilty, we believe it not only useless and an evit but a nuisance, and most respectfully and earnestly ask your honorable Court to use your influence to have the Constitution of this State, with regard to Grand Juries, so altered as so have a law onset a body. Grand Jories, so altered as to have a law passe I abouishing the Grand Jury system enturely, and as soon as possible, and let some other more simple, certain, speedy and direct system be adopted."

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY RETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON .- A traveling correspondent of The Boston Christian Advocate writes thus:

From Cottonwood it is twelve miles to the sum From Cott inwood it is twelve mines to the simon of the Siskiyou mountains at the point of crossing. The country is broken and mountainous for one twenty miles, the road being quite passible for loaded teams. Plot Rock, some two miles to the right as you travel north, first its bold head above its fellows, as if to serve some special purpose, but I do not profess to understand its silent teaching. Just here is a strip of the discountry of the disorded ground he were I the 'border territory,' the disputed ground between Cal-iforms and Oregon. I do not know the grounds or iforms and Oregon. I do not know the grounds or merits of the controversy in regard to the line between these Pacific States at point; but it serves a very important purpose for an individual residing here. As I learn he lives in Oregon or California, or 'nowhere, as the case may be. He lives in O or C. as the collectors call for taxes from either side, and so he lives nowhere, and, though he has some \$25,000 of property, the Treasury of Sickipon or Jackson County, is never replenished by levies upon it. I seems to me there is a way to 'define this mat's position."

A BULL-Figure at the Willows—A bull fight took place at the new arena, at the Willows, beyond

A BULL FIGHT AT THE WILLOWS—A bull fight took place at the new arens, at the Willows, beyond the Mission Dolores, yesterday afternoon. It was a Sparish affair, and announced in the bulls as a Gran Funcian de Tores. The spectators were mostly Spanish, among whom were many females. The performance commenced by the appearance of a pallitio, occlown, who kept up a clownish talk, and also sang, being accomparied in the song by a band. Four persons on foot, called bandardleros, and two mounted persons, called picadores, entered the ring, to which a young bull hat been admitted. The bandardleros hat ted flags, and began teasing and caraging the ball and at the same time the pradures, with lances or spears in their hands, would ride up and pick the animal's back. In the wean while the band played, and the spectators roared and appeared very much dethe spectators roated and appeared very much de-lighted. As the bull became weak, the bandarilleros fastened barbed arrows, with lighted fire crackers attached, upon the poor spinnal's sides, and thus kept up the excitement for a short time longer. When the built was completely worn out, he was taken out of the ring and another admitted, when the cruel spectacle was renewed.

One of the bulls, although the tips of his horns were sawed off, made a lunge at one of the horses and gored him so badly in the breast that he died in a short time and was dragged out. One of the bandar nme and was dragged out. One of the bandardleres jumped upon the back of one of the bulls and rode around the arens; and so they continued the exhibi-tion until late. The fourth bull was pitted sgainst a dog, which, however, was soon worsted and ran, and in corclusion this bull was tormented by being pricked and goared until his spirit tailed.

These build-fights are componed to some portions of

and goased until his spirit failed.

These buildights are comeson in some portions of California; but none have occurred at this city for years, except within a week or two. An attempt would have been made to prevent them but for the wording of the law against cruelty to animals, which is supposed not to apply to cases of this kind. These fights are much more cruel and objectionable even than prize-rights between human brutes; but we see that they are not so regarded in all quarters, for some and Hernan fight even went so far as to send repe ters to this civel boll fight, and commence their ac-counts of it by the superlative adjective "Grand," [Sin Francisco Solletin, ANOTHEE FLOOD IN THE SOUTH YURA, "On Mon-

feet higher, and remained up some longer than at the flood of June 27; and, what is a little remarkable, it or flood of June 37; and, what is a little remarkable, it occurred within five minutes of the same time in the day. The flood is supposed to have been occasioned by the breaking of a dam at one of the Eureka Lakes, and of had just got ready to commence washing, and will be put back for two or three weeks. The men at work in the river had barely time to save themselves, and their slung-boxes, tools, and other mining implements were all swent away. At illinois Bridge, a dead body, supposed to be that of a Chinaman, was seen floating down the river, but we have heard of no other lives being last. Mr. Webber lost about \$500 in iron and timber, carried away from his bridge.

[Newsia Democrat.

DREADFUL SUICIDE —At Mobelsume Hill, July 18, a young man is the employ of Wells. Fargo & Ch., named Charles F. Burve, eighten years of age, committed suicide in the office, being alone at the time, by shooting himself through the head with a revolu-He was an exemplary young man, and no cause can be

## Markets.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE PRECEDING SORTHIGHT.

From The San Francisco Buildie, July 20.

San Francisco, Minday Evening, July 10.

Flore-Jobbing sales of 400 quarter sacks Extra Domestic, at

Figure -Jobbins ages of 400 quarter sate Ettra Dissection, at \$700 49 \$700 49 \$700 49 \$700 49 \$700 49 \$700 49 \$700 49 \$700 49 \$700 40

P. H. M. S.—Se bbls. brined, as are, sold at Se. P. H. LARD—Se bbls. brined, as are, sold at Se. P. H. LARD—Se c. J. H. & Co., in 10 B time, sold on private terms. Sarouxes—Se cs in half or gr. bts. at \$4.250 \$4.25. Soar—Auction sale of So bts. C. O at 44c. P. H. Storas—Se bbls. Eastern Crusbed sold on private terms, and yr acciton, 50 bbls. New York Crusbed at 115c., and 175 decisions of a \$11.45 P. 10 B. CANDLES—Auction sales of 350 bts., N. B. each, Grant's Adamantic, at Mgs. pantine, at 14je.

Dank D Appl. 85-150 half bbla., ex Belvidere, sold on private

site transactions, therefore, we of little moment and afford by limited material fora review.

Within the past thirty days there have been but five arrivals from domestic Atlantic parts. A number of vessels have oncorrequently, in the mean while, been considered due, and at the present time there is a large accumulation of merchandae likele to be placed upon the market at any moment. This arrangements, to some extent, prevented the country trade from seeding forward orders, and made the city sobbern distinctioned to purchase from stocks already in store. In is the prevailing impression, open the receipt of the quantity of goods that are now due, the market will go still kneer, while more are so surplice as to anticipate that a change to the dissolventage of beyon can enture from the effecting of additional applies.

In addition to this incentive to the country trade to refrain from calling upon us at present for goods, the duliness nexual to the season pressible, and a large indebtedness on the part of interior trade to their horizons commentions in this city exists, which will require highidation before operations can be recarded. The deficiency in the latter respect we are inclined to attribute more in the custom of section up old accounts when new bills are incurred than to any positive disability on their part to meet their expansions. The foods will meet fixely be forthouning to quare up old bills as soon as new meet abult require to be incurred, but a settlement will be essential to the renewal of biginess.

Without expressing an opinion as to the probable course of our

incurred, but a settlement will be essential to the releval of business.

Without expressing an opinion as to the probable course of our market open the operating of the Fall trade, we may wenture the suggestion that its condition, to the permination of the period when active operations for the season shall cases with the setting in of the raise on by no possibility be accepted by parties at the East as an inconsist to recome shipments. We infer that there has been a desirable cossistion in their per time the fast that there will be during the Fall trade with its a moderate revival in prices, or at least that goods will become salable at some price. price.

But no hope can be induled of even alleviating the very series included, if upon the fire

For quite a period of late we have had occasion also to speak of the heavy works of East India and Chinese products. These continue to be sugmented with a declining tendency in prices. Such goods are supplied to us from European ports are now in exacesive supply, but the immense glat of American merican disc, while it keeps the market depressed and renders maney scarce, prevents any activity in imports that otherwise would be having fair profits. cable market for shipments until the old stocks

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE CHIRIQUI GOLD DISCOVERIES.

By the North Star we have a file of Panama papers to the 2d inst. The local news is of no importance. The United States sloop-of-war St. Marys sailed from Panama on the 28th of July for Realejo.

The Chiriqui gold discoveries form the topic of discussion in the Panama papers. The schooner Carohas had sailed for the region with fifty passengers on board, and another vessel was shortly to leave. The

Panama Star and Herald says:

"Letters received in this city from David, dated July 14, state that the people from all directions continue to flock to the gold diggings, and that the yield of gold obtained from the 'buscas' continues undiminished. The Prefect of the Department informs the Governor that the elections (for Procurado, etc.) did not take place on the day appointed, as no electors appeared at the poll, all being too busily engaged in the grave diggings. grave diggings.

A letter received at this office yesterday from Sr. Carlos Wegener, dated June 24, though rather out of

Carlos Wegener, dated June 24, though rather out of date, contains a few items worth transcribing:

An old half-cast Indian who lives in Dolega (Roberto Delsi, whem you probably know) and who has been in the habit of digging up Indian graves for the sake of the earthenware and piedras de moler, generally found therein, took it into his bead to dig a little deeper, which brought him to the real grave where the bidy is deposited in a ceffin of rudely fixed stones, and there he found the sheleton of the deceased together with a beautifully-worked batt in gold. Since then it has been ascertained that every 'huaca' contains gold images in more or tess number, the earthenware and other articles having been buried only half way down, and this explains why up to the present time so few of the remains of the bodies had been found in the graves. One man took out of one grave in one day, \$1,000 worth of things, among which were three Gay, \$1,000 worth of things, among which were three gold plays, of the size of dessert plates and the think-tess of a stout tin plate, an eagle of the size of a span, and many other animals and insects beautifully munu-

This is the richest grave that has been found as "This is the richest grave has has been found as yet, but none have been opened that have not produced something. The old man who made the discovery kept his secret for some time, and it is reported that he succeeded in secumulating about \$1,000. The place where the first discovery was made is called Bugaba, situated on the other side of the River Piedra, Bugaba, situated on the other side of the Kiver Piedra, on the road toward the Costa Rica frontier; but as the whole of the foot of the Corollleras in Chiriqui is full of 'huacas, it will take many thousand people during many years before the whole will be dug up. The finding of so much worked up gold in the 'huacas' is a pesitive proof that the country must be very rich in gold; and I have no doubt that as soon as the above facts become known to the real mining public, the and attentive denseits of the ore will be discovrich and extensive deposits of the ore will be dis

The rivers are now very bigh, and most of them impassable, owing to the raise; otherwise more per-sens would have started for the diggings. People who some to work here must expect to rough it, live on tassajo idried beell and plaintains, and sleep in the open air. It is no easy matter to dig holes eight to ten feet deep, and remove large stone.

"All kinds of ghost-stories are affect among the na-tives, who report hearing unearthly noises and tam-bores drun's) in the Corinlens, which they attribute to be Sable Majesty who does not wish the graves to

to his Sable Majesty, who does not wish the graves to A correspondent of the same paper, who is evi-

dently familiar with the locality in which the discoveries have been made, writes as follows:

The discovery is a very interesting one in many ints of view. The possession of such a quantity of a precious metal must inevitably tend to improve the process of the proc the precious metal must inevitably tend to improve the industrial presperity of that province, populate the country, and eventually lead to the discovery of the mines from which the gold was originally obtained, and which can only be in the adjacent Cor-

Free further show the universality of that belief in the New World as well as in the Odd. From the tunnulus which contained the warrior, his horse, and his druking cup, to be used again in the halls of Oddn of our Scandinavian ancestors, to the playthings of the indien children, now brought to light in the 'Huacas' of Chinque the earthen burrows of accient Troy, Greece, and Scythia, in the steppes of Tarlary (where two young corpses were found wrapped in sheets of yold weighing 40 pounds; the mounds of the sheets of gold weighing 40 pounds); the mounds of the Valley of the Mississippi, and the table-lands of Mex-ico, all speak the same sentiment; and it is to be regretted that no intelligent artist and 'correspo's present at Chiriqui to depict and record the and form of these interesting relics of lest tribes, as modern averice shall have destroyed the only hiero-glyphics that remain to us of their industry, their nopes and fears about a future existence.

on- ways-some have a heap of stones piled up rudely ons ways—some have a heap of stones piled up rudely over the grave, or others are shown by a piece of the column of basaitic rock placed in the center; some have a circle of stones inclusing the grave. They are found everywhere throughout the Province, from the shores of the Lagoon of Chirquisto the islands of the Pacific. They are in the deepest valleys and along the highest recesses of the Cordilleras. Such as have been opened in the rock of the province of the conditions. been opened hitherto in the unwooder, published but little gold. They were probably an agricultural race, and the usersite of the dead were in relation thereto. The present discovery has taken place near two villages and Bulaba. Westward toward sges called Boqueron and Bujaba. Westward toward Punta Burica and Golto Dulce. The plains thence be-some heavily wooded. Trees of large girth are found over the "buscas." The data as to their age is by no means precise. That they were before the conquest is plain enough, seirg that the conquerer respected beither the temples of God, nor the repose of the dead,

old was to be gained.
These tribes then were well acquainted with the ectous metal, and show a great deal of ingenuity and ste in the working of it into favorite images and figures of reptiles and tigers. I myself traced these graves in happy ignorance some years ago to the shores of Golfo Du'ce, and if the gold mines are found they will probably be about the head waters of the Chiriqui Vejo, or the abandoned gold mines of Thein-gal, which used to give the King of Spain an angual

Dulce. The enmity of the Buccanneers combined with the Mosquito Indians is said to have caused their abandonment.

"Chiriqui, judging from its dead, must have been an exceeding y populous country, and while the present few inhabitants are rejoicing over the spoils of aborig-inal industry and superstition, it is to be hoped that the discovery thay lead to a better knowledge of the rediscovery may lead to a better knowledge of the sources of the country and the development thereof.

By the West Indian mail intelligence had been received of a revolutionary movement at Carthagons. The Liberal party, on the 23d of July, pronounced against the authorities, in consequence of the new law of election. A party of them, on the night of the 25th of June, attacked the Jail and captured the guard. Thence they proceeded to the residence of Sr. Juan José Nicto, ex-Governor, and induced him to accept the provisional rule of the State. Sr. Calvo, the actual Governor, was in the interior at the time, and had not returned.

Sr. Nicto had issued a proclamation, under date of July 26, calling a public meeting of the citizens on that day.

The advices from the Southern Coast are no later than those received by the Northern Light.

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. TRENTON, Aug. 9, 1859.

The dirty waters which the Democracy of this State delight to dabble in, are now being stirred up by the judges and doctors who give law and physic to the party. The sgitation has brought to the surface some balf-dozen candidates for Governor this Fall, such as in quiet times sink and remain in their natural position at the bottom of the mass. The strife to secure the nomination is fierce and bitter, causing the candidates to be very unlike the little birds, which in their nests agree. The two who float uppermost, and who in consequence butt or twelve men only, three-quarters of a mile can be sgainst each other the hardest, and if any swearing measured with this instrument in a day, with a probis to be done, who swear the loudest, are Gen E. R. V. Wright-no kin to the late Senstor, to his praise be it speken-and Dr. Charles Skelton of The former is a lawyer in the eastern part of the State, and is quite a military character, powerful at a joke, and not missing when toddy is about. He is a good natured fellow, a regular freeand-easy, and accessible as a pump-handle. But he has for some years had a distressing itching to be made Governor, and seems now determined to come up to the scratch. I think the General fell into the toils of the Knew Nothings when that party were se rife in New Jersey, and now doesn't like to hear the subject mentioned. It is barely possible he may be the next Governor, as a great many prom-ises were made to him three years ago, if he would only he still, make no fuss and wait till next time. He did these three things, but now begins to feel uneasy, as the performance is not forthcoming. I rely on the Union being safe, even with him for Governor. I have my decided impressions about his chances, but can speak more positively one day

after the election.

The other cork on the surface is Skelton, sometimes by way of trap to the groundings called "The Trenton Shoemaker," because he makes and sells shoes in addition to hammering pretty constantly on the p-htical lapstone. He astonished all Jersey, himself included, by some years ago bursting into Congress from the strongest Whig District in the State, and while there voted against the Karsas-Nebraska bill. This vote has been played off ever since as a great card, and is relied on to eatch the few anti-Lecompton Democrats who mean to vote against the Opposition nominee. But Dr. Skelton, unfortunately for himself, had no backbone, and immediately after thus voting became so weak in the knees as to be unable to stand. So he bowed down and became a regular dirt-eater, and now his neighbors can't say whether he goes for Lecompton or not. Indeed, few of hem care. Thus, while his vote caused him to lose caste with the leaders of his party, his subsequent shuffing caused most others who sym-pathized with that vote to cut loose from him. Excepting this, Shelton is a fair man, of excellent character, very mild and courteous, talks on the stump like the cholers, and is such a slave to party as to undertake to talk up whatever he is or-dered to. His chances for the nomination are rather the best. Some delegates here have even been instructed to go for him, but the instructions caused a furious row for the time, to be healed byfore election by the usual appliance of pudding.

While this ill-bood is being bred here, attempts

are being made to get up a worse mess in the First District, by nominating a Straightout American This left hand movement is made for candidate. the purpose of electing a Democrat. The Americans know they cannot elect their own man, but believe they hold the balance of power, and can thus dictate terms to their own advantage. They held a preparatory mass meeting at Camden this week, at which Commodore Stockton delivered a speech replete with American peculiarities. So far from the Americans dictating a Governor to the Opposition, the latter will not be dictated to by either Republi cass or Americans in a party attitude. All shades of hostility to national misrule have in this State become a unit, under the name of Opposition party, and they will permit no inroad from any quarter to he made on its harmonious phalanxes. In this sign they have gone forth to victory, electing the present Governor three years ago, and last Winter. having secored the Legislature, turned out that doughface Wright, and put a stanch Republican into his place in the Senate. No event has occurred in these three years to break the ranks of the Opposition, or to alienate its supporters. They can do this Fall what they did three years ago. The small men whom the Democracy are setting up for Governor, will be laid flat on their backs in spite of the American movement, for Lecompton has been and still is a tangle-foot of the worst kind smorg them, tripping up old majorities in their strongest holds. Splits of the most fatal kind have occurred in several counties, that show no signs of healing, while the raid on Kansas, the waste of public money, and last of all, the certain urging from the South of a revival of the slave-trade, will give an increased vote to the Opposition far exceeding that which may be drawn off by the Americans. The latter can lessen our vote in one District only, while we have four in which to make gains. Convention to nominate a Governor will meet here

Last Winter our Senate, being Democratic, stubbornly refused to confirm any nomination for Chancellor except the then incumbent, though the names of some twenty able lawyers were presented to them. The Coart of Chancery consequently died out for the time, and the vast mass of cases before it have slept unfecided. A very great evil was done by this scandalous proceeding. No injunctions could be granted, no mortgages could be foreclosed, and suitors whom the Court could have relieved or protected, have been compelled to suffer all forms less and oppression. I have heard of some cases of great hardship growing out of this high-handed attempt to force a partisan Chancellor on the State. But we shall reform all this in January.

WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, IN INSURRECTION,-WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, IN INSURRECTION.
Gov. Sibley of Minnesota has issued a proclamation
calling out the military to restore order in Wright
County, which is declared to be in a state of insurrection. The Governor says:
"Twice has an armed mob in Wright County outraged the public sentiment—first by the unlawful hanging of Oscar F. Jackson, after he had had an impartial
tital and heen acquitted by a Jury of that county.

trial, and been acquitted by a Jury of that county; and subsequently, on the 3d instant, by rescuing an alleged participator in the crime from the custody of the civil authorities. To assert the majesty of the law, and to subdue the spirit of ruffianism which has hus manifested itself by overt acts, prompt measure The Pioneer Guards of St. Paul, numbering 42 men,

The Pioteer Guards of St. Paul, numbering 42 men, proceeded to Wright County on Friday last. The Stillwater Guards, numbering 45 men, went to the scene of lawlessness on Saturdsy. The St. Paul City Guards, numbering 50 men, went to the war on the same day. Four other military companies are also under marching orders. The St. Paul Pioneer of

Sunday says:

"The reports which come to us of the state of feeling in Wright County, in view of this military demonstration, are so conflicting, that it is almost useless to deers will meet with on their arrival in the locality of the recent disturbances.

Ore gentleman, well acquainted with the country

"One gentleman, well acquainted with the country and the people accorde that the soldiers will find no foes there that all hands will be busy gathering their crope and that their passive state will be much more people shall be no open resistance. Another individual declares that our soldiery will be met by five hundred armed men, and driven back much quicker than they went up. At present the whole subject is speculative, as we have no reliable information of the state of affairs there."

The Louisville Journal closes an article on the tefeat of Justina F. Hell, by congratulating bim that was not elected. It says, "We congratulate him hat his cogle spirit is not to be, as that of the gallant Morehead has been, shut up for four years within the narrow eage of a State Governorship.

-A Western Editor thus squibs Gen. Cass for his recent brilliant performance in regard to the rights of naturalized American citizens in their native land:

Mister Case, in his Cabinet, cosy and sleek.

Says to the naturalized citizen, "Pray you be meek?
I'll protect you while here in Republican land,
But beyond the great see, you're at despots' command,"
After this, Mr. Case, all men must agree
That your name should be sounded beyond the great see. (C).

-The New-York correspondent of The Richmond Whig says that the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson cried when Gov. Wise's letter was exposed to him.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND INVENTION. IMPROVED SURVEYORS' CHAIN.-It is impossible to measure the distance between any two points with mathematical precision. With the old surveyors' chain, in measuring a long distance, the inaccuracy is very considerable. It is said that a variation of 45 deg. in temperature, in measuring 1,000 feet, makes a difference of 34 inches in the measurement, from the contraction or expansion of the chain. To renedy this, Prof. A. D. Bache designed two large tubes, each containing a set of bars of different metals, so arranged as to compensate each other in expanding and contracting. This apparatus has been used in the Coast Survey for measuring the principal base lines, where extreme accuracy is required. With ten

able error of not over one twentieth of an inch. Wooden bars were originally used in the Coast Survey for measuring base lines, but they were very inaccurate on account of their changes of length from the moisture of the atmosphere. One thousand feet could not be measured twice within an inch on different days, one being damp and the other dry.

To obviate this and other imperfections, Mr. J. M. Grumman, a practical surveyor, has invented and patexted a chain which is constructed as follows: The material is tempered steel, and made much lighter than the common chain. The links are connected by eyes in their ends instead of connecting rings, and are not as liable to kink. The links may be easily dotached so as to change the length of the chain. When great accuracy is required, a thermometer made for the purpose is attached, and a scale showing the expansion or contraction for every 10° of temperature from zero to 150°. For measuring uneven surfaces the chain is held suspended, and a spring balance and level attached to one end to compensate

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT .- This is a new invention for boiling coffee without losing the aroma. It consists of a separate vessel filled with cold water, which acts as a cover to the pot. This vessel, being of a peculiar form, presents a large extent of cold surface to the steam, which is condensed as rapidly as it is made. It is also applied to pots and kettles for boiling vegetables, meats, &c., thus not only preserving their aroma, but preventing it from filling the house, as it often does with the common utensils. As steam heats many times its weight of water in condensing, it will be necessary to have six or eight times as much cold water in the condenser as is evapo rated in the pot. With a sufficient amount of cold water the device must be effective.

MENERLY'S PATENT CHURCH BELL .- A patent has recently been granted for an improvement in mounting church and other bells, so that they may be turned about in the yoke, thus presenting a fresh surface to the blow of the clapper, and avoiding the liability to break.

IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRO-PLATING .- Heary Bradbury of England has discovered a process by which engraved copper-plates may be protected with an electro deposit of nickel, thus increasing the durability of the plate from 500 to 5,000 impressions. M. Joubert has also a method of depositing iron for

the same purpose. Mr. Bradbury, in a controversy with M. Joubert, says: "Nickel gives a surface kinder, for printing pur-

"Nickel gives a surface kinder, for printing purposes, then either steel, copper, or any of the known
metals: the reason being simply that, in addition to
hardness, it possesses the smoothest, firmest and
brightest surface to be obtained from electro-deposition. An engraved copper-plate in ay be covered and
re-covered an infinitum, there by preserving the integrity of the original work to an illimitable number of
impressions.

impressions.

Again, if colored inks made from metals be used, such inks do not in the least degree act upon nickel as they are known to do upon steel and copper. Nickel may be deposited at the same nominal dost as platinum and palledium, viz: from a penny to twopence per contains.

and palledium, viz: from a penny to twopence per square inch.

"The purity and extreme fineness of nickel deposit—its non-exidation—the facility of throwing it down—its yielding 3,000 impressions and upward from one coating—place the electro-nickel facing immeasurably above electro-iron facing as it has hitherto been done. The number of impressions alone does not constitute the sole merit in this particular application of electro-facing. Electro-iron hitherto has varied from 1,000 to 9,000 impressions, according to M. Joubert's own statement, whereas with proper manipulation there ought not to be any variation."

Asomers for Road — The following is a description ANOTHER ICE-BOAT .- The following is a description of Dr. A. H. Trow's invention for ice communication: "It is entirely different from Wiard's boat in its run-

ners, mode of driving, mode of steering, and almost everything else. Trow's invention is not intended to to carry passengers itself; but is to perform on the ice the services which locomotives perform on railroads, and that is to drag the passenger cars or boats after it. This will distribute the weight over a larger space, and render the train less liable to break through. PATENT IRON CAR.—One of these cars has been recently built at Paterson, N. J., for the Boston and Worcester Road, and is in every respect most credita-

to the enterprise of the builder. The interior is finished off in the most elegant manner. Every panel has a fine paper maché picture in it, representing some famous view or monument; the seats are capacious, and the ventilators numerous and apparently efficient. The car, owing to the greater thioness of the iron sides, is eight inches wider than the narrow gauge cars are ually, and weighs less by a tun than a wooden car of the same dimensions.

the same dimensions.

INVENTION FOR RAHLROAD CARS.—We saw yesterday, says The New-Orleans Daily Delta of the 19th inst., a new invention to be placed upon railroad cars, so as to enable them to turn corners at right angles or nearly so. The invention is very simple, and would astoneh almost any one with its simplicity. The whole thing is done by the wheel, and not by any whole thing is done of the wheel, and not by an improved fifth wheel, as most persons would be likely to suppose. The inventor is about filing a caveat for a patent, and when that is secured, the invention will be brought before

## PERSONAL.

-A member of the Mississippi Legislature, at one of its late sessions, introduced a bill to change the name of a certain county in that State to Case County. One of the opposition moved, as an amendment, that the letter C be stricken out of the proposed name. This motion created some laughter at the expense of the member offering. Nothing daunted, however, he arose in reply and said, " Mr. Speaker, this is the first instance that has come to my knowledge in which & member has had the assurance, upon the floor of any egislathre, to propose to name a county after himself

-The Washington correspondent of The Philadelohia North American says: " A gentleman who was at Bedford Springs while the President was there, says that he was astonished to see the feeling manifester toward him, and the little respect shown him by the Pennsylvanians who were there. 'In fact,' said he, they absolutely snubbed him, and took every occasion to do so.' No wonder, then, that he should have been, as he was reported to be, in exceeding bal humor while there."

-From a Liverpool paper, received by the Nova Scotian, we learn that the parties under arrest as belonging to the illegal Phonix Club at Cork, had been allowed to plead "guilty," so as to permit them to be discharged on their own recognizances, to appear for judgment when called upon, after reasonable notice through their solicitors. The same course had been pursued with prisorers at Kerry on the same charge.

-The Boston papers mention the sudden illness of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the well-known minister of the Boston Bethel Chapel. The venerable man was at 6 camp meeting when taken sick, and his indisposition is thus described in a letter from Eastham to the editors of The Boston Transcript:

Father Taylor reached the ground on Wednesday Fainer I sylor reached the ground on Wednesday, and immeniately entered upon the work with his usual energy and industry. Not being in good health, his efforts proved too much for his enfeebled system, and on Friday he experienced a severe attack of neuralgia, and on Saturday was prostrated by a severe attack of cholera morbus. From the first, he received the kindest attentions, interest of no ordinary nature being immediately awakened. In the afternoon he was removed to the house of a sympathizing neighbor. Previous to mediately awakened. In the afternoon he was removed to the house of a sympathizing neighbor. Previous to his removal, at his request, his ministerial brethren assembled in the Bethel tent, and a short time was spect in prayer; for, said the old man, "every breath of yours has salvation in it." To day he is somewhat better, and his medical attendant thinks he will soon be restored to the field of usefulness.